

UNITED STATES NON-PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION

FOR

**A MOBILE DIGITAL COMMUNICATION/COMPUTING DEVICE HAVING
VARIABLE AND SOFT LANDING SCROLLING**

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**A MOBILE DIGITAL COMMUNICATION/COMPUTING DEVICE HAVING
VARIABLE AND SOFT LANDING SCROLLING**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This non-provisional patent application claims priority to U.S. provisional
patent application no. 60/418,766, entitled " A MOBILE DIGITAL
COMMUNICATION/COMPUTING DEVICE HAVING A VARIABLE AND SOFT
LANDING SCROLLING", filed on October 15, 2002 and having common
inventorship with the present application, which is hereby fully incorporated by
10 reference.

FIELD OF INVENTION

 The present invention relates to the fields of mobile communication and/or
computing devices. More specifically, the present invention relates to scrolling on
these devices.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Advances in computer and telecommunication technology have led to wide
spread adoption of mobile client devices, from the basic wireless telephones to
function rich notebook sized personal computers (PCs) that pack the power of a
desktop computer. In between are web enabled wireless mobile phones, palm sized
20 personal digital assistants (PDA) and so forth. Even the wireless mobile phones and
PDAs are becoming more powerful and versatile to the extent that wireless mobile
phones may also incorporate many of the features originally provided for in handheld
electronic devices, such as the PDAs. For example, PDA features such as keeping
a list of contacts, a calendar, appointments, and the like have been generally

integrated into recent wireless mobile phones. Moreover, some wireless mobile phones enable the browsing of web pages on the Internet or other on-line services. As a result, information available from these mobile devices has greatly increased.

However, unlike PCs, wireless mobile phones or wireless mobile devices are
5 inherently limited in their input capability. Often times, complex operations have to be accomplished or navigated using a standard 12-key input keypad. In order to provide some assistance to the standard 12-key input keypad, commonly, an input key may be provided, such as a scroll button. For example, the scroll button may be utilized to scroll up or down through a listing of information, such as names,
10 calendars, appointments, web pages, etc.

However, under the prior art scrolling method, scrolling up or down through the information can be time consuming because the rate at which the scrolling occurs can be slow frustrating for a user. For example, constantly pressing the scroll button scrolls the information at a single rate, thereby frustrating the user that
15 desires the information quickly. Pressing the button repeatedly in rapid succession can cause over shooting of the desired information because as the user presses the scroll button repeatedly in rapid succession, the user may have the tendency to reflexively press the scroll button repeatedly, thereby, overshooting/undershooting the desired information.

20 Thus, typical prior art navigation approaches, such as, scrolling through information, are relatively cumbersome, frustrating, time consuming, and especially undesirable for input facilities limited wireless mobile devices, such as wireless mobile phones.

Accordingly, a need exists for a more efficient and friendly manner of scrolling through information.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described by way of exemplary embodiments,
5 but not limitations, illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like references denote similar elements, and in which:

FIGURE 1 illustrates an overview of the present invention in block diagram form of a mobile device incorporating the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment;

10 **FIGURE 2** illustrates an overview of the present invention, in the context of an exemplary mobile device such as a wireless mobile phone, in accordance with one embodiment;

FIGURE 3 illustrates a first aspect of the invention, in particular, variable scrolling of information, in accordance with one embodiment of the present
15 invention;

FIGURE 4 illustrates a second aspect of the invention, in particular, soft landing of scrolling, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 5 illustrates the operational flow of the relevant aspects of scroll logic
101 (shown in **FIG. 1**), in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;
20 and

FIGURE 6 illustrates a mobile device **100** incorporated with the teachings of the present invention in further details, in accordance with one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention include a novel approach to scrolling through information, having particular application to wireless mobile devices, such as wireless mobile phones. This and other advantages will be evident from the
5 disclosure.

Parts of the description will be presented in terms, such as mobile devices, information, listings, and so forth, consistent with the manner commonly employed by those skilled in the art to convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. As well understood by those skilled in the art, the terms "mobile devices" as
10 used herein, comprise wireless mobile phones, PDA, and other devices of the like.

In the following description, various aspects of the present invention will be described. However, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art the present invention may be practiced with only some or all aspects of the present invention. For purposes of explanation, specific numbers, materials, and configurations are set
15 forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will also be apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without the specific details. In other instances, well known features are omitted or simplified in order not to obscure the present invention.

Various operations will be described in turn in a manner that is most helpful in
20 understanding the present invention, however, the order of description should not be construed as to imply that these operations are necessarily order dependent. Furthermore, the phrase "in one embodiment" will be used repeatedly, however the phrase does not necessarily refer to the same embodiment, although it may. The

terms “comprising”, “having”, “including” are synonymous, unless the context requires otherwise.

FIGURE 1 illustrates an overview of the present invention in block diagram form of a mobile device incorporating the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment. Illustrated in **FIG. 1** is a mobile client device **100** having scrolling logic **101** communicatively coupled to a graphical display manager **102**. Additionally, information database **103** is shown communicatively coupled to the graphical display manager. As will be described in further detail below, together, the scrolling logic **101**, graphical display manager **102**, and information database **103** cooperate to facilitate variable scrolling, thereby increasing speed and efficiency of accessing the information stored in the information database **103**.

In various embodiments, variable scrolling is facilitated by changing a scroll rate based at least in part on an amount of time of activation of a scroll button.

In various embodiments, variable scrolling is facilitated by changing a scroll rate based at least in part on a pressure applied to the activation of a scroll button.

Further, in various embodiments, a soft landing of scrolling is facilitated by starting at variable scrolling rates and incrementally decreasing the scrolling rate.

FIGURE 2 illustrates an overview of the present invention, in the context of an exemplary mobile device such as a wireless mobile phone, in accordance with one embodiment. Exemplary wireless mobile phone **200** illustrated in **FIG. 2**, similar to conventional wireless mobile phones, includes key pad **202**, “talk” and “end talk” buttons **204**, cursor control buttons **206**, display screen **208**, speaker **210**, and antenna **212**. Additionally, wireless mobile phone **200** includes a scroll button **220**.

However, unlike prior art wireless mobile phones, wireless mobile phone **200** is provided with scroll logic **101** (shown in **FIG. 1**) to facilitate variable scrolling and soft landing capabilities, in accordance the various embodiments of the present invention.

5 Accordingly, under the present invention, a user may quickly and efficiently scroll through information in a mobile device. More particularly, a user may scroll through information at variable scrolling rates including stopping with a soft landing.

 Before proceeding to further describe the present invention, it should be noted while for ease of explanation, the remaining descriptions are presented
10 primarily in the context mobile devices, however, based on the description to follow, a person skilled in the art will appreciate that the present invention may be adapted for other applications besides mobile devices. Additionally, for ease of understanding, information is presented in terms of listings. However, based on the description to follow, it should be appreciated that information may be in any number
15 of forms, e.g., web pages (i.e., web enabled functionality that may be found in some mobile devices). Application of the present invention for other forms information is well within the ability of those skilled in the art, accordingly, the present invention will not be redundantly re-described for all the various information available on the mobile devices.

20 **FIGURE 3** illustrates a first aspect of the invention, in particular, variable scrolling of information, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Illustrated in **FIG. 3** is the display **208** of wireless mobile phone **200** (shown in **FIG. 2**) in further detail. Display **208** is shown displaying information **302-**

304, such as in the form of a listing of names. Additionally, displayed on display **208** are two cursor function indicators **306-307**. As will be described below, quick and efficient scrolling through the information **302-304** is facilitated, in accordance with the teachings of the invention.

5 A first information **302** is shown having highlighting **310** to indicate that the first information **302** is currently selectable. That is, if cursor control button **206** (shown in **FIG. 2**) located substantially below one of the cursor control function indicators **306-307** is selected, a new display will occur based at least in part on the selected cursor control function indicator. For example, in the illustrated
10 embodiment, if cursor control button **206** is selected substantially located below the cursor function indicator **306**, details regarding the first information **302** will be displayed.

 Once the scroll button **220** (shown in **FIG. 2**) is selected, the highlighting **310** will move in a direction based at least in part on the direction of the scroll button **220**
15 selection. In the illustrated embodiment of **FIG. 3**, it is assumed that the scroll button **220** is selected to scroll down the information **302-304**. That is the highlighting **310** will move to the second information **303**, and then to the third information **304**, and so on. Shown in **FIG. 3**, as the scroll button **220** is held down for a predetermined amount of time, the scrolling rate progressively increases, in accordance with one
20 embodiment. Accordingly, progressively larger arrows **320-322** (starting from smaller **320** to larger **322**) indicate that the scrolling rate progressively increases.

 As a result, in one embodiment, variable scrolling rate of information is advantageously facilitated based at least in part on a length of time activation of a

scroll button in a wireless mobile phone. Accordingly, increased speed and efficiency is facilitated.

The predetermined time and rate may be application dependent, and preferably user configurable. For example, for each second the scroll button **220** is held down, the scrolling rate may increase by a factor of 1 (i.e., 1 second may result in scrolling of 1 listing at a time, 2 seconds may result in scrolling of 2 listings at a time, 3 seconds may result in scrolling of 3 listings at a time, and so forth).

Shown in **FIG. 3**, the scrolling is visually indicated by the movement of the highlighting **310**, however, as alluded to previously, the scrolling may be in the form of paging up or down of a web page for web enabled mobile devices, such as web enabled wireless mobile phones.

In an alternate embodiment, the scroll button **220** may be equipped with a pressure sensing mechanism **610** (shown in **FIG. 6**). Accordingly, the scroll rate may increase based at least in part on a pressure applied to the scroll button **220**. That is, the scroll rate may increase incrementally as increasing force is applied to the scroll button **220**. For example, a force of 1 pound may result in scrolling rate of 1 listing at a time, a force of 2 pounds may result in a scrolling rate of 2 listings at a time, a force of 3 pounds may result in a scrolling rate of 3 listings at a time, and so forth.

As a result, in one embodiment, variable scrolling rate of information is advantageously facilitated based at least in part on a pressure applied to a scroll button in a wireless mobile phone.

FIGURE 4 illustrates a second aspect of the invention, in particular, soft landing of scrolling, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Illustrated in **FIG. 4** is the display **208** of wireless mobile phone **200** (shown in **FIG. 2**) in further detail. Display **208** is shown displaying information **402-403**, such as in the form of a listing of names. Additionally, displayed on display **208** are two cursor function indicators **306-307**. As will be described below, soft landing of scrolling of information **402-404** is facilitated, in accordance with the teachings of the invention.

In **FIG. 4**, highlighting **310** is shown as having landed on a second information **403**. In the embodiment illustrated, the scrolling landed on the second information **403** by a progressively decreasing scroll rate. Accordingly, directional arrows **420-422** progressively decrease in size illustrating a slowing of the scroll rate. That is, a large arrow **420** indicates a fast scroll rate while a smaller arrow **422** indicates a slow scroll rate as compared to the larger arrow **420**.

For example, the scroll button **220** may be utilized to facilitate variable scrolling, where the scroll rate is increased to a fast scroll rate, as previously described. Subsequently, the scroll button **220** may be released, whereby the fast scroll rate decreases incrementally to a stop resulting in a soft landing of the scroll.

As a result, a user may advantageously browse scrolling information as the scroll rate slowly comes to a stop (i.e., a soft landing).

Briefly referring back to **FIG. 3**, in various alternate embodiments, the scroll button **220** may be held for a predetermined period of time and then released resulting in a soft landing starting from the released scroll rate. For example, the scroll button **220** may be released at 2 seconds (i.e., 2 listings at a time), and the

soft landing occurs from 2 listings at a time to stop. Accordingly, the scroll button **220** may be released at a force of 2 pounds (i.e., 2 listings at a time), and the soft landing occurs from 2 listings at a time to stop.

5 In various alternate embodiments, the scroll rate may not stop at all. Again briefly referring back to **FIG. 3**, the scroll button may **220** may be released at 2 seconds (i.e., 2 listings at a time), and the scroll rate continues at the released rate of 2 listings at a time. Accordingly, the scroll button **220** may be released at a force of 2 pounds (i.e., 2 listings at a time), and the scroll rate continues at the released rate of 2 listings at a time.

10 In further various embodiments, activating the scroll button **220** in the opposite direction of current scroll may facilitate variable directional change. For example, as previously described, as the scrolling is facilitated in a downward direction, the scroll button **220** may be released and activated to scroll upwards. The scrolling may slow incrementally to a stop, and then proceed to scroll upwards
15 variably in the manner as previously described (i.e., time/pressure).

It should be appreciated that in **FIGS. 3-4**, scrolling was shown in the downward direction, however, it should be appreciated that the scrolling may occur in any direction of scrolling, such as, but not limited to, upwards.

FIGURE 5 illustrates the operational flow of the relevant aspects of scroll logic
20 **101** (shown in **FIG. 1**), in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. It will appreciated by those skilled in the art that based at least in part on the description, in practice, scroll logic **101** may be implemented in hardware, e.g., through ASIC, or in software, executed e.g., by an embedded controller.

On initialization, scroll logic **101** receives an indication of scrolling of information, block **502**. As previously described, the activation may be a scroll button **220**, and the direction of the scroll may vary based at least upon the direction of activation of the scroll button.

5 At block **503**, it is determined if the scroll button is activated for a predetermined amount of time. As previously described, the determination at block **503** may also be a determination of whether an increase in pressure is received.

 If it is determined that the scroll button is activated for a predetermined amount of time, the scroll logic **101** causes the scroll rate on the display to increase, 10 block **504**. Additionally, if it is determined that an increase in pressure is received, the scroll rate is increased. As previously described, the increase in the scroll rate may be based at least in part on the amount of time and/or pressure.

 However, if it is determined that the scroll button was not activated for a predetermined amount of time, the scroll logic **101** causes the scroll rate to maintain 15 at the rate based at least in part on the amount of time and/or pressure, block **505**.

 At block **506**, it is determined if the scroll button has been deactivated. If it is determined that the scroll button is released, the a soft landing of the scrolling is facilitated, block **507**. As described above, in various embodiments, upon receiving an indication of release of the scroll button, the scroll logic **101** may cause the scroll 20 rate to continue, stop, reverse, and so forth.

FIGURE 6 illustrates a mobile device **100** incorporated with the teachings of the present invention in further details, in accordance with one embodiment. As alluded to earlier, for the illustrated embodiment, mobile device **100** is a wireless

mobile phone; however, for other embodiments, mobile device **100** may be other mobile devices, including but are not limited to PDA.

As illustrated in **FIG. 6**, core unit of mobile device **100** includes conventional elements, such as micro-controller/processor **602**, digital signal processor (DSP) **604**, non-volatile memory **606**, general purpose input/output (GPIO) interface **608**, pressure sensor **610**, and transmit/receive (TX/RX) **612** (also known as a transceiver), coupled to each other via bus **614**, and disposed on a circuit board **620**.

The core unit of mobile device **100** is endowed with a software implementation of scroll logic **101** in support of the earlier described approach to variable scrolling and soft landing capabilities.

Except for scroll logic **101** and the pressure sensing mechanism **610** provided to mobile device **100**, each of these elements **602-608** and **612-614** performs its conventional function known in the art, and is intended to represent a broad range of such element and its equivalents. In particular, TX/RX **612** may be designed to support one or more of any of the known signaling protocols, including but are not limited to CDMA, TDMA, GSM, and so forth. Moreover TX/RX **612** may be implemented using separate transmitter and receiver. Accordingly, elements **602-608** and **612-614** will not be further described.